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ABSTRACT

Designed for middle school through high school students, this unit contains eight lesson plans that focus on Michigan state law. The state lessons correspond to lessons in the volume, "Antidote: Civic Responsibility. Drug Avoidance Lessons for Middle School & High School Students." Developed to be presented by educators, law student, or attorneys, the state lessons are interactive and sequential, although individual lessons can stand alone. The document includes legal information about driving while intoxicated, drug offenses, sentencing, and drug and alcohol statutes written specifically to combat juvenile abuse. (RJC)

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Antidote: Civic Responsibility

Michigan Law

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Lesson 1

1. Has Aimee violated any state laws? Have her parents?

Aimee has violated no Michigan law as there is no law which makes a minor liable for an unintentionally dangerous act toward another minor.

Aimee and Carrie's parent's, however, might be in violation of Michigan law for leaving Carrie, age 3, under the supervision of Aimee, age 10. Michigan defines child neglect as, "harm or threatened harm, to a child's health or welfare by a parent. . . .which occurs through either of the following (i) Negligent treatment, including failure to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter, or medical care. (ii) Placing the child at an unreasonable risk to the child' health or welfare by failure of the parent, . ..to intervene to eliminate that risk when that person is able to do so and has, or should have knowledge of the risk." Mich. Stat. Ann. §25.248(2)(d) (1992). MSA § 28.340 states that any person who contributes or causes a child to become neglected hall be guilty of a misdemeanor. If the parents' behavior is so frequent or severe that Aimee and/or Carrie are a risk of severe harm the parents' risk losing custody and more severe charges.

2. Does state law allow 17 year old Tyrell to drink a glass of wine with his dinner without his parents' consent?

No. Michigan law states, "A person less than 21 years of age shall not purchase alcoholic liquor, consume alcoholic liquor in licensed premises or possess alcoholic liquor," except in the course of employment as specified in MSA §18.1004(1). Mich. Stat. Ann. §18.1004(2) (Supp. 1993). One exception allows consumption of alcoholic beverages for educational purposes by individuals under 21 enrolled in an accredited post secondary education institution provided the alcohol is consumed in an academic building under the supervision of a faculty member and is solely for educational purposes and is a necessary ingredient of the course. MSA §18.1004(6).

3. Is Maria violating any law when she tells her roommates whom to call to buy marijuana?

Yes. Mich. Stat. Ann. §14.15(7401) (1987) states, "(1) Except as authorized by this article, a person shall not manufacture, deliver, or possess with intent to manufacture, or deliver a controlled substance. A practitioner licensed by the administrator under this article shall not dispense, prescribe, or administer a controlled substance for other than legitimate and professionally recognized therapeutic or scientific purposes or outside the scope of practice of the practitioner, licensee or applicant." Deliver is defined as "the actual, constructive, or attempted transfer from 1 person to another of a controlled substance, whether or not there is an agency relationship." MSA §14.15(7105). The penalty

depends on the substance and the quantity at issue. Maria arguably is in violation of the law since she provided a critical link in the transfer from the actual seller to her roommates.

Maria might also be guilty of conspiracy under Mich. Stat. Ann. §28.354(1) (1990). She conspired with her roommates to purchase illegal substances. She was their link to the crime. But for her information they would not have know from whom to purchase the substances.

4. **Have Adam and Alex broken any laws other than those against drinking and fighting?**

The twins could be charged with involuntary manslaughter under Mich. Stat. Ann. §28.553 since it is defined as the killing of another without malice and intentionally, but in doing some unlawful act not amounting to a felony nor naturally tending to cause death or great bodily harm, or in negligently doing some act lawful in itself, or by the negligent omission to perform a legal duty. People v. Ryczek, 224 Mich App. 372. They could also be charged with some lesser crime such as assault. Whether the can be convicted with depend on the facts. If the actions were completely accident or started by Joe they may not be found guilty.

5. **Has Jose violated any state law even though he is not drinking? Has Carlos or TJ violated any state law?**

Jose, age 17, is not himself drinking alcohol, but is allowing alcohol to be consumed in the vehicle he is driving. Jose is violating Mich. Stat. Ann. §18.1004(1) which prohibits a person less than 21 from knowingly transporting or possessing alcohol in a motor vehicle. TJ, age 18, also is in violation of this section.

Carlos, age 22, is above the legal drinking age, but is nonetheless violating several Michigan laws. He could be charged with violating §18.1004 which prohibits alcoholic beverages from being sold or furnished to minors. Arguably he could be furnishing alcohol to TJ. Reinert v. Dolezel, 147 Mich. App. 149 ( ). Additionally, Michigan has an open container prohibition. Mich. Stat. Ann. §9.2324(1) (Supp. 1993) prohibits transporting or possession alcoholic liquor in a container that is open or uncapped or upon which the seal is broken within the passenger compartment of a vehicle upon the highway, or within the passenger compartment of a moving vehicle in any place open to the general public or generally accessible to motor vehicles, including an area designated for parking vehicles. If the vehicle does not have a trunk, opened alcohol may be transported in the passenger compartment as long as the container is enclosed or encased and is not readily accessible to the occupants of the vehicle. Violation of this law is a misdemeanor. TJ and Jose are arguably in violation of this section also. Mich. Stat. Ann. §18.1005(1)

prohibits consumption of any alcoholic liquor in a vehicle on the public highways. Carlos and TJ are violating this law.

6. **Is Dr. Melrose violating any state or federal law by prescribing pain killers without conducting an examination or determining need?**

Dr. Melrose is violating not only state law, but federal law too. Under 21 U.S.C.A. § 829, a physician must have a legitimate medical purpose for dispensing drugs, and the act of dispensing or prescribing drugs should be within the usual course of professional conduct. U.S. v. Varma, 691 F.2d 460 (1982), U.S. v. Jamieson, 605 F. Supp. 119 (1985).

Dr. Melrose's patients, if they do not provide him with a bona fide reason for needing the painkillers, may also be breaking the law. 21 U.S.C.A. § 843 prohibits knowingly or unknowingly acquiring possession of a controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception or subterfuge.

He is also violating Michigan Law. Mich. Stat. Ann. §14.15(7401) (1987) states, "(1) Except as authorized by this article, a person shall not manufacture, deliver, or possess with intent to manufacture, or deliver a controlled substance. A practitioner licensed by the administrator under this article shall not dispense, prescribe, or administer a controlled substance for other than legitimate and professionally recognized therapeutic or scientific purposes or outside the scope of practice of the practitioner, licensee or applicant." The penalty depends on the substance and the quantity at issue.

7. **Is Danielle violating any law by taking only one or two pills from someone else's prescription?**

Danielle is violating several state and federal laws. Since she is in effect dispensing prescription drugs to herself, she is violating 21 U.S.C.A. § 829, which prohibits dispensing any controlled substance which is a prescription drug without the written prescription of a practitioner. She is also violating 21 U.S.C.A. § 843, which prohibits knowingly or unknowingly acquiring possession of a controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception or subterfuge and 21 U.S.C.A. § 844 which prohibits simple possession of a controlled substance unless such a substance was obtained by a prescription. The seriousness of her crime under federal drug control laws will depend on the type of drug which she is taking and how the drugs are used.

Danielle is further violating Michigan law which states, "(1) A person shall not knowingly or intentionally possess a controlled substance unless the substance was obtained directly from, or pursuant to, a valid prescription or order of a practitioner while acting in the course of the

practitioner's professional practice . . ." Mich. Stat. Ann. §14.15(7403) (1987). The penalty depends of the substance and quantity at issue.
Finally, Danielle might be charged with larceny under Mich. Stat. Ann. §28.588 since she stole took the pills with no intention of paying for or returning them. For property valued at less than $100 the crime is a misdemeanor. Id. She could also be charged under MSA §28.594 (1990) - Larceny by Conversion or Embezzlement since she was entrusted with the prescriptions and converted part of the prescriptions to her own use.

8. **Is Renee breaking any law even though she is not selling drugs herself?**

Even thought she is not selling drugs directly, Renee is violating several state and federal laws. She is violating 21 U.S.C.A. § 841 prohibiting possession of a controlled substance with the intent to manufacture, distribute or dispense drugs and 21 U.S.C.A. § 844 prohibiting simple possession of a controlled substance.

Renee could receive an increased sentence in accordance with the federal sentencing guidelines as a result of her using children in her scheme. Under 21 U.S.C.A. § 859, the distribution of a controlled substance to a person under 21 year of age is subject to increased penalties. The United States expressed its concern with the importance of protecting children from drug trafficking under 21 U.S.C.A. § 860, which imposes heavier prison sentences in cases involving the distribution or manufacture of controlled substances in the proximity of schools, playgrounds or youth centers. 18 U.S.C.A. App. 4 § 3B1.3 also provides for increased sentences in cases of abuse of one's position of trust, as in a drug trafficking defendant involving her daughter in the drug trade. U.S. v. Ledesma, 979 F.2d 816 (1992).

Michigan law prohibits Renee from selling drugs. Mich. Stat. Ann. §14.15(7401) (1987) states, "(1) Except as authorized by this article, a person shall not manufacture, deliver, or possess with intent to manufacture, or deliver a controlled substance. A practitioner licensed by the administrator under this article shall not dispense, prescribe, or administer a controlled substance for other than legitimate and professionally recognized therapeutic or scientific purposes or outside the scope of practice of the practitioner, licensee or applicant." The penalty depends on the substance and the quantity at issue. Renee's punishment will be enhanced if she is selling drugs to individual's under 18 who are at least 5 years her junior according to MSA §14.15(7410) (1987).

9. **Did Jim violate any law other than those regarding controlled substances?**

Their heroin use is a felony under federal drug-control

statutes. 21 U.S.C.A. § 841 prohibits possession of a controlled substance with the intent to manufacture, distribute or dispense such substance. 21 U.S.C.A. § 844 prohibits simple possession of a controlled substance.

There is no Michigan Law making it illegal to share syringes or to fail to disclose to one with whom you are sharing a syringe infection with HIV. There is, however, a duty to disclose on a person having acquired immunodeficiency syndrome or HIV before that person engages in sexual penetration with another. Mich. Stat. Ann. §14.15(5210) (Supp. 1993).

10. Has the bartender or owner of Bulldog's Bar & Grill violated any law?

Mich. Stat. Ann.§18.1000(2) (Supp. 1993) prohibits a vendor (person licensed by the commission to sell alcoholic liquor) from selling any alcoholic liquor to an intoxicated person. Thus, Bulldog's would be liable for the actions of the bartender since he is the agent of the Bulldog's. Additionally, §18.993(3) (Supp. 1993) prohibits a retail licensee from not directly, individually or by a clerk, agent or servant, from selling, furnishing, or giving alcoholic liquor to a person who is visibly intoxicated. Any individual who suffers damage or is personally injured by a visibly intoxicated person by reason of the unlawful selling, giving, or furnishing of alcoholic liquor, if the unlawful sale is proven to be a proximate cause of the damage, injury or death, or the spouse, child or guardian of that individual, shall have a right of action in his/her name against the person who by selling, giving or furnishing the alcoholic liquor has caused or contributed to the damage, injury or death. Id. at §18.993(4).

Lesson 2

CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS:
DRUG AND ALCOHOL RELATED OFFENSES
UNIFORM CRIME REPORT DATA OF 1990--CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES

According to the Uniform Crime Report of 1990, 68% of the drug abuse violators were arrested for possession of heroin, cocaine or a narcotic derivative. A little over 31% of drug arrests were for the sale and manufacture of drugs.

Out of the 14,195,100 total number of arrests that occurred in 1990, drug abuse violations accounted for 1,089,500, driving under the influence comprised 1,810,800, and liquor law violations represented 714,700 of the total.

1981-1990 Ten Year Trend

Arrests for Drug Abuse Violations

In 1981, the total number of arrests for drug abusers under the age of 18 was 69,383. On the other hand in 1990, the total number was 50,435. This represents a 27.3% **decrease** in the number of arrests for persons under the age of 18. However, the number of arrests for persons over the age of 18 represent an 89.9% **increase** from 332,733 in 1981 to 631,932 in 1990.

Liquor Law Violations

For persons over the age of 18, the number of arrests for liquor law violations have dramatically **increased** to 61% from 218,079 in 1981 to 351,064 in 1990. However, the number of arrests for persons under the age of 18 has decreased to less than 0.4%.

♦ ♦ ♦

Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1990
A National Crime Victimization Survey Report, February, 1992

Percent Distribution of Victimizations by Perceived Drug or Alcohol Use by Offender:

- Of the **130,260** total rapes reported by victims to police, **49.8%** were believed to be committed by someone under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
- Of a total of **1,149,710** reported robberies, **24.2%** involved an offender under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
- Of **1,600,760** aggravated assaults committed **40%** were committed by people under the influence of drugs.
- Of the **3,128,130** simple assaults reported, **32.9%** were perpetrated by someone perceived to be under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

Lesson 4

FEDERAL SCHEDULE (answers to handout 3)

DRUG	SCHEDULE
heroin	schedule 1
beer	not a scheduled drug
vodka	not a scheduled drug
nitrate	not a scheduled drug
amphetamines	schedule 3
caffeine	not a scheduled drug
marijuana	schedule 1
crack	schedule 2
scotch	not a scheduled drug
MSG	not a scheduled drug
cocaine	schedule 2
glue	not a scheduled drug

FEDERAL PENALTIES BY SCHEDULE FOR POSSESSION

SCHEDULE	MAX. PRISON	MAX. FINE	MAX. TOTAL
schedule 1	15 years	$25,000	15yrs + $25,000
schedule 2	15 years	$25,000	15yrs + $25,000
schedule 3	5 years	$15,000	5yrs + $15,000
schedule 4	3 years	$10,000	3yrs + $10,000
schedule 5	1 year	$ 5,000	1yr + $ 5,000
unscheduled drug	n/a	n/a	n/a

The penalty doubles if the defendant has a previous conviction for a schedule law violation.

In order for a drug to be a narcotic, it must be a derivative of opium. All narcotics contain opium or opium derivatives, ie: heroin.

Malt beverages such as beer are not included in the scheduling process. They are controlled by liquor laws.

Information from 21 U.S.C.A. § 841 (West 1981).

States	Heroin	Cocaine	Crack	Marijuana	Amphetamine
Alabama	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 3
Alaska	sch 1A	sch 2A	sch 2A	sch 3A	sch 4A
Arizona	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Arkansas	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	not listed
California	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Colorado	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Connecticut	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 3
Delaware	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
D.C.	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 2	sch 2
Florida	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Georgia	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1[1]	sch 2
Hawaii	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Idaho	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Illinois	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	listed under its act: the Cannabis Control Act, 56 1/2 §701 et seq	sch 2
Indiana	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Iowa	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Kansas	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 1
Kentucky	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Louisiana	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Maine[2]	sch W	sch W	sch W	sch W & Z	sch W
Maryland	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 1
Massachusetts[3]	class A	class B	class B	class D	class B
Michigan	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Minnesota	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Mississippi	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Missouri	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Montana	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2

[1] Must have more than 15% THC (tetrahydrocannabinol), the chemical in the cannabis plant.

[2] Maine schedules its drugs under an alphabetical category: W, X, Y & Z. The schedules are similar to other state categorizations.

[3] Massachusetts calls their schedules classes, but they are the same thing.

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States	Heroin	Cocaine	Crack	Marijuana	Amphetamine
Nebraska	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Nevada[4]	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 3
New Hampshire	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 3
New Jersey	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 3
New Mexico	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1 & 2	sch 2
New York	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
North Carolina	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	NC has a sixth schedule which incl. marijuana	sch 2
North Dakota	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Ohio	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Oklahoma	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Pennsylvania	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Puerto Rico	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 3
Rhode Island	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
South Carolina	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
South Dakota	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Tennessee	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 2, but only for certified patients under the Controlled Substances Therapeutic Research Act	sch 2
Texas	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Utah	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Vermont	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 3
Virginia	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	not listed, but liquid marijuana or hashish oil is listed as sch 1	sch 2
Washington	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
West Virginia	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Wisconsin	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2

[4] While Nevada does not specifically name drugs under its five schedules, but instead lists the specific tests to determine under which schedule a drug belongs § 453.2182 says that the state will use 21 USC as a guide for scheduling. The state merely reserves the right to reschedule any controlled substance as it sees fit according to the tests set out in 453.166, et. seq.

States	Heroin	Cocaine	Crack	Marijuana	Amphetamine
Wyoming	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2

OFFENSE/SUBSTANCE	SENTENCE
First Offense: Cocaine - Possession With Intent To Distribute - 5 kg	• imprisonment for life, and • fine not to exceed $10,000
First Offense: Trace of Heroin - Possession of 1 kg or more of a mixture with a small, but detectable amount of heroin	• imprisonment for life, and • fine not to exceed $10,000
First Offense: Codeine - Possession - 200 mg	• imprisonment for up to 2 years, and/or • fine not to exceed $2000
Second Offense: Marijuana - Possession - 50 kg	• imprisonment for 1-4 years, and/or • fine not to exceed $2000
Third Offense - Methamphetamine - Possession - 100 g	• imprisonment for 10 to 20 years, and • fine not to exceed $2000

Cite: MCL §333.7401

Current Federal Penalties:

Group 1 and Group 2: . . . person shall be sentenced to prison which may not be less than 10 years or more than life and a fine not to exceed 4 million dollars.

Group 3: . . . person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than one year, a fine not exceed $250,000 in the case of an individual.

Group 4: . . . person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 10 years, a fine not to exceed $500,000.

Group 5: . . . person shall be sentenced mandatory life imprisonment without release and fine not to exceed $8 million.

Cite: 21 U.S.C. § 841 (1992).

Lesson 6 & 7

1. **What does DWI stand for?**

Driving while intoxicated.

2. **What does DUI stand for?**

Driving under the influence. Under § 9.2325 it is unlawful for any person to drive while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or with a blood alcohol content of 0.10 or more.

3. **In terms of penalties, is being convicted of DWI more serious than being convicted of DUI?**

The Michigan code does not distinguish between DWI and DUI.

4. **What are the penalties for being convicted of DWI? DUI?**

CONVICTION	PUNISHMENT
first	• community service for no more than 45 days, and • imprisonment for not more than 90 days, and/or • fine of $100 to $500.
prior conviction within 7 years	• fine of $200 to $1000, and • community service for 10 to 90 days, and/or • imprisonment for not more than one year.
within 10 years of 2 or more prior convictions	• conviction is a felony with punishment to include imprisonment for 1 to 5 years and a fine of $500 to $5000.

5. **What is the penalty for refusing to submit to a breathalyzer test upon a police officer's reasonable request?**

Under § 9.2325 any person who operates a vehicle upon the roads of Michigan is deemed to have given consent to a breath test. A refusal to submit to the test can result to suspension of the individual's license for up to 90 days, 6 points on his/her driver's record, imprisonment for up to 90 days and/or a fine up to $100.

6. **What must a person's blood alcohol content (BAC) be before he/she is legally intoxicated.**

A BAC of 0.10 or more makes one legally intoxicated.

7. **The legal limit for blood alcohol is lower for persons under the legal drinking age of 21. True or False?**

False. Michigan does not lower the BAC for persons under 21.

8. **An open container of alcohol can be in your car if you are 21 or over. True or False?**

False. Section 9.2324(1) states that no person shall transport or possess alcoholic beverages in a container that is open or uncapped or upon which the seal is broken within the passenger compartment of the vehicle while the vehicle is in any place generally accessible to motor vehicles. If the vehicle does not have a separate trunk, the open container must be encased by another container and not readily accessible to the occupants of the vehicle.

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Lesson 9

Although the drinking age is 21 in all 50 states (meaning specifically that the sale of alcohol to minors is prohibited), the laws on teenage drinking vary from state to state. The laws vary in regard to whether they include prohibition of the purchase of alcohol, the attempt to purchase alcohol, the consumption of alcohol and the possession of alcohol. According to the March 11, 1993 Safety Recommendation report of the National Transportation Safety Board,

- Five states (DE, FL, MT, NH & NY) and the District of Columbia do not prohibit the purchase of alcohol by minors.
- West Virginia and the District of Columbia do not prohibit public possession of alcohol by minors.
- 23 states (AK, AR, DE, DC, FL, GA, RI, IL, IA, LA, ME, MD, MI, MS, MT, NV, NH, NY, SC, TX, UT, VT, VA) do not prohibit minors from attempting to purchase alcohol.
- 21 states (AR, CO, CT, FL, GA, HI, IA, KY, LA, MA, MS, MO, NE, NH, NM, NC, OR, SC, VT, WV, WY) do not prohibit alcohol consumption by minors.
- 16 states (AR, CA, CO, HI, KY, LA, ME, MI, NM, NY, NC, OK, SD, VA, WA, WY) do not prohibit minors from misrepresenting their age in order to purchase alcohol.
- 19 states (AL, AR, CO, DE, DC, IA, KS, LA, MD, MN, MT, NJ, OR, PA, SC, UT, VA, WA, WI) do not prohibit minors from presenting false ID to purchase alcohol.

In addition, most states do no prohibit minors from driving with alcohol in their blood unless their blood alcohol content reaches the adult legal limit, which is .10 percent in most states. Fifteen states, however, have amended their laws to lower for minors the permitted blood alcohol content while driving. These laws vary according to the age under which minors must be in order for the lower blood alcohol content to apply. Here is the layout for state laws on blood alcohol content for minors while driving:

0.00 BAC	0.01 BAC	0.02 BAC	0.04 BAC	0.05 BAC	0.06 BAC
AZ (<21)	NJ (<21)	ME (<21)	RI (<21)	CA (<18)	GA (<18)
NC (<19)		MD (<21)	NH (<21)	NM (<18)	
OR (<21)		OH (<18)			
UT (<21)		VT (<18)			
WI (<18)					

A number of states have tried to cut down on teenage driving accidents by implementing nighttime driving restrictions. The following states have some form of curfew for teenage driving:

ID: minors <16 can drive during the daytime only
IL: minors <17 cannot drive between 11pm-6am Mon-Thur and 12am-6am Fri-Sun
LA: minors <15 cannot drive between 11pm-6am Mon-Thur and 12am:6am Fri-Sun
MD: minors <16 cannot drive between 12am-5am
MA: minors <18 cannot drive between 1am-4am
NY: minors <18 cannot drive between 9pm-5am
PA: minors <18 cannot drive between 12am-5am
SD: minors <16 cannot drive between 8pm-6am.